

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1821.

[NO. 65.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN
is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all
arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of
the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give
notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a
year, will be considered as wishing to continue
the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the
payment of nine papers, shall receive tenth
 gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the cus-
tomy terms. Persons sending in Ad-
vertisements, must specify the number of times they
wish them inserted, or they will be continued till
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been
paid for, or its payment assumed by some person
in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*,
or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store
in Salisbury, a general and well selected
assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Phila-
delphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him
to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the
public, are respectfully invited to call and ex-
amine for themselves. All kinds of Country
Produce received in exchange.

1st 78

J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of the Western section of N. Carolina
and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he
has established the Book-Binding Business, in all
of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury,
N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied
by Wood & Kridler, on Main-street, three doors
north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire
a competent knowledge of his business, in the
city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself
that he will be able to execute every kind of
work in his line, in a style and on terms that will
give general satisfaction.

MERCHANTS and others, can have *Blank Books*,
ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice,
as cheap and as well finished as any that can be
brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable
terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every
description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is
a contractor for carrying
the U. States Mail between
Raleigh and Salisbury, by
way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has fitted up an entire
NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements
that have been made, will enable him to
carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and
expedition as they can be carried by any line of
stages in this part of the country. The scarcity
of money, the reduction in the price of produce,
&c. demand a correspondent reduction in every
department of life: Therefore, the subscriber
has determined to reduce the rate of passage from
eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling
from the West to Raleigh, or by way
of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the
subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only
needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday,
8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh
the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh
Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury
on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte,
Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro
boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion,
stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches
high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is
supposed that he will make towards the county
of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased
in that county. I will give the above reward if
the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wile, Con-
cord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in
jail, and information given, so that I get him
again.

EVAN WILIE.

50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are
requested to insert the above advertisement six
weeks, and send their account to the office of
the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted.

BY the children of John Cunningham, de-
ceased, who departed this life in Greenville
District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—
Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is
now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken-
tucky. He is desirous of obtaining any information that
will open a correspondence between the widow
of said Cunningham, or John, James and George,
children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham.
The said Jane was bound or put under
the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina,
who removed to Kentucky and brought the
said Jane with her. Any information relating to
them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Bloomfield, Ken.
Ninth and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and
Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on
any orphan child, by giving the above two or
three inscriptions in their respective papers.

Select School.

M. JAMES H. LINSLEY has removed his
Select Boarding School to Stratford, Fair-
field county, Connecticut, 13 miles from New-
Haven, and 65 from New-York; where he occu-
pies one of the most elegant and commodious
houses in the State; and the number of his pu-
pils is limited to 15 only.

The principal design of the School is to pre-
pare young gentlemen for Yale College, or any
other University in the U. States. Students de-
sirous of entering the Freshman Class in the
College above named, will pursue the study of
Arithmetic, Adam's Latin Grammar, Prosody,
Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Intro-
duction to the making of Latin, Sallust, Greek
Testament, and Dalzel's Graeca Minora.—Those
desirous of entering a more advanced Class, will
be instructed in Geography, English Grammar,
Adam's Roman Antiquities, Algebra, Mensura-
tion of Superficies and Solids, Heights and Dis-
tances, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry and
Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural and
Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of His-
tory, Composition, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres,
&c. with the Latin and Greek Languages contin-
ued through various authors.

In addition to the above will be taught, if de-
sired, the French and Hebrew Languages, and
the study of Botany as an amusement, during the
floral season.

The terms for Board, Tuition, bedding, wash-
ing, fuel, candles, and room, are two hundred and
twenty-five dollars per annum, payable half year-
ly; the first half year in advance.

The discipline and government of this School
will be addressed to the pride and honour of the
student; and an appeal by letter to the parent
will in all cases precede in any ultimate measure.—It is believed this school will be equal to
any of the kind in the United States; as the num-
ber is more limited, the circle of sciences ten-
dered to the student more extensive, and the un-
divided attention of the preceptor, insured to his
pupils.

Gentlemen desirous of more particular infor-
mation on the subject, are referred to the Hon.
Stephen Elliott, LL. D. Thomas S. Grimke, Esq.
Joseph Bennett, Esq. Benj. F. Hunt, Esq. in
Charleston; to the Hon. James M. Wayne, Abra-
ham Richards, Esq. Savannah; John Devereux,
Esq. Newbern, N. C.; the Hon. John C. Calhoun,
Secretary of War; the Hon. Henry W. Edwards,
Edmund Law, Esq. Washington city; William
Gwynn, Esq. Baltimore; John Spangler, M. D.
Yorktown, Penn.; the Hon. Langdon Cheves,
Philadelphia; the Hon. Peter A. Jay, Wm. W.
Wooley, Esq. Wm. Silliman, Esq. New-York.

And for general information, the subjoined
Certificates are respectfully submitted.

Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY has received a regular
education at this College, and sustained, while
here, an excellent character, and a respectable
standing in his class. He has been employed for
some years as a teacher of youth, with success
and approbation; and it is believed that he is
qualified to give instructions in the various
branches specified above.

JEREMIAH DAY,
President of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1820.

In the above recommendation, I fully and cordially concur.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,
One of the Professors of Yale College,
New-Haven, Oct. 24, 1820.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. DAY, D. D. LL. D.
to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of
War, dated Yale College, Oct. 23, 1820.

DEAR SIR,

There may, perhaps, be put into your hands,
a copy of an advertisement of Mr. JAMES H.
LINSLEY, of this State, who proposes to estab-
lish a select School, for the accommodation of a
small number of youths from the South.

Considering him as a man of estimable char-
acter, of liberal attainments, and correct prin-
ciples; I have taken the liberty of furnishing him
with a certificate, for the purpose of encour-
aging him in his proposed plan of instruction.
Should any of your friends think proper to af-
ford him their patronage, I trust they will not
find their confidence misplaced.

With the highest respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JEREMIAH DAY.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Washington City.

P. S. A similar letter was also written by Pres-
ident DAY to the Hon. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, LL. D.
Stratford, July 20th, 1821. 6wt66

House of Entertainment,

At the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of
Broad and King streets, and one door north of
the Court House, CLMDEN, S. C.

M. M. McCULLOCH,

HAVING recently established him-
self in the above line, in that ele-
gant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. De-
laiseline, respectfully solicits a share of public
patronage. The house is elegantly situated,
large, airy and commodious, fitted for the imme-
diate reception of families and travellers, who
wish to be retired, particularly for families trav-
elling for their health. His House, Bar and Sta-
bles, are always well supplied with the neces-
sary comforts and refreshments for man and
horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 362

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed that there are
persons on the north and south side of the
Yadkin river, and on different roads leading to
my ferry, who are and have been in the habit of
telling travellers that I have quit keeping up my
ferry, which I say is a grand falsity: And some
of them have gone so far as to tell the traveller
that I charge for a loaded wagon and team from
seventy-five cents to one dollar, which is another
falsity. I think it my duty, therefore, to inform
the public at large, that I still keep my ferry up,
that I have as good boats as there are on the
river, and that they will be well attended to.
The charges are as follows:—A loaded wagon
and team, 50 cents; an empty, the same; a two
horse wagon, loaded or empty, 25 cents; a cart,
25; pedler's wagon, with one horse, 25 cents;
chairs, 25; four wheel carriage for pleasure,
25; boxes, 30 cents; a carriage with four
horses, the same; horses five cents; footmen
five cents.

JOHN S. LONG.

August 12, 1821. — 362

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

TURNIPS—how to protect from Fly; OATS
in the straw contrasted with Hay as Forage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington, 3d August, 1821.

Sir—I sowed five acres in turnips, but
they have been almost all destroyed by
the fly or burnt up. A neighbor of mine
whom I deem the first of farmers, has saved
his turnips by working the earth up to
the young sprouts; whereby, first, the
roots were made more distant from the
great heat, and secondly the earth sprinkled
on the young plants, prevented the fly
from eating—the same effect was produced
on cucumber and melon plants when
young. This hint I give in haste, as many
persons have not yet sown their tur-
nips.

Oats cut with the straw and put in the
crib, are better food for horses than hay,
and one ton will go as far as two tons of
hay—the former are all eat, and the latter
being picked out by the horses from the
racks, is half lost. Oats with the straw
cost 50 cents per ton, and hay costs one
dollar per ton. If, therefore, I sell my
hay and buy oats unthreshed with the
straw, I benefit thirty dollars in forty.

I trust that these two suggestions, will
compensate for my neglect of agricultur-
al subjects for some time.—I mean to de-
stroy my racks—dry leaves and corn stalks
must be my litter in the winter—Verbum
sapient.

10th August, 1821.

I wrote a few lines to inform you of the
ravages of the fly among my turnips, &c.—About a week ago I despaired of my
crop, but threw on the rows burnt clods, and
now to my joy, find a most agreeable
change—many that I thought dead have
revived—The fly has disappeared and
new leaves pushed out, although my
ground is very dry for want of rain. I
mention this in haste, that others may
save their turnips.—If we have not rain
soon our corn will be all destroyed. I re-
ly on turnips and straw to preserve my
cattle. If others make the same experi-
ment and are successful, we may have
found a preventive against the fly, whilst
we add a good manure.

Yours,

T. LAW.

WORN OUT LAND—A MINE OF WEALTH.

FROM THE ALBANY PLOUGH BOY.

From the first settlement of Amer-
ica, lands have always been considered
so plenty and so cheap by our prede-
cessors, that little attention has hereto-
fore been had to economise the soil.—
Recently, from a variety of concur-
ring circumstances, especially from the
stimulating measures of numerous agri-
cultural societies, it is found much to
the interest and happiness of individuals
to renovate worn out lands, as they
have been called, in preference to sub-
mitting to the privations and miseries
of seeking new lands in distant regions.
Among numerous successful experi-
ments to renovate worn out lands, the
following well authenticated fact is
worthy the notice of every farmer.—
David Lawton, a Quaker farmer, from
Rhode-Island, settled some years ago
in the town of Washington, county of
Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeep-
sie. His neighbor, Amos Herrick,
pressed him for some time to purchase
20 acres of land adjoining his farm,
which had been lying in common, as
worn out abandoned land, for seven
years. At length Lawton purchased
the 20 acres at \$5 an acre, payable in
five years without interest, with the
privilege to abandon at the termination
of that period. Lawton's purchase
was the sport of the neighborhood; it
was pronounced worth nothing, as it
was subject to a small tax, and that
even mullen would not grow on it.—

The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in
the 20 acres with substantial rails, and
proceeded as follows:

First year, ploughed deep, sowed
oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover
seed; and a bushel of plaster, immedi-
ately after sowing, to the acre; and soon
after the field became green, a sec-
ond bushel of plaster to the acre; left
the crop to rot on the ground, and per-
mitted no creature to run on the land.

Second year, put on another bushel
of plaster to the acre in the spring;
there was a good crop of clover, which
was again left to rot on the ground,
and no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the
spring, but a vigorous growth of clover
covered the whole twenty acres, which
was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good
depth; the whole field smoked while
the clover was in a state of decomposi-
tion. As soon as it was sufficiently
rotted, the field was cross-ploughed,
and when mellowed it was thoroughly
ploughed for a crop of wheat, which
was neatly got in, and in a sufficient
quantity, in the month of September.

In the 4th year, reaped as fine a crop
of wheat as Dutchess county had ever
produced, which sold for two dollars a
bushel. Lawton paid the purchase
money before it was due, refunded all
his expenses, and had \$20 in pocket.
Two years after he refused \$50 an acre
for the same land, and fairly turned
the tables upon his sneering neigh-
bours. The soil was a dark loam in-
termixed with coarse gravel.

CA-IRA.

Desultory.

INTEMPERANCE.

On looking over files of English pa-
pers the following instance of the hor-
rible effects of the beastly practice of
intoxication, presents itself:

dissolute Charles 2d, was generated a race which took possession of the old titles "Bedford and Exeter, Warwick and Talbot," Monmouth, Richmond, St. Albans, Grafton, Buccleugh, Deloraine, and Southampton, dukes and earls—who, "in their flowing cups may be justly remembered"—as the sons of Lucy Waters, Quironaille, Nelly Gwynn, B. Villiers, &c. &c. A bastardy, that, joined with all the sycophants and sellers of their country to this day patented, makes up this noble list of English Peers under new, old and revived titles, with the pretence, "that those whom they call fathers did beget them." J. M.

Baltimore, July 26, 1821.

TITLES.

There is nothing which throws an air of greater ridicule upon our republican manners than the eagerness with which petty titles are assumed in New-England. A man cannot be elected to the higher branch of any one of our legislatures without being dubbed, for life, THE HONORABLE Mr. Such-a-one. A commission of Justice of the Peace makes a man an Esquire as effectually as an appointment from the renowned Knight of La-Mancha.

Nay, if a man has recently purchased a beaver hat, or happens to possess a smooth and glossy coat, it will go hard with him if the next billet he receives is not directed to A. B. Esquire. Gentlemen, so far from being "dog cheap," as in the days of Elizabeth, are now scarcely to be found. We recollect a case, a few years ago, in the Circuit Court of the United States in this district, in which the defendant pleaded in abatement, that he was not sued by his proper title—as he was not a Gentleman, but an Esquire! and, after some argument, it was adjudged by the Court that he was no Gentleman; and the plaintiff had leave to amend, and call him Esquire.

In Virginia they understand this matter better. They speak of their distinguished men without title or addition—Thomas Jefferson, or James Madison, or James Monroe—as the Romans would speak of Paulus Aenilius, or Caius Gracchus. As a mere question of taste, there would seem to be good reason for dropping these awkward and harsh appellations. Surely, "James Monroe, President of the United States," is a more dignified expression than His Excellency James Monroe, Esquire, President of the United States, &c. and so of the rest. Let us leave titles to those who need them; that is, to those who have no character or dignity without them.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

EDUCATION.

FROM THE MISSIONARY.

A PROFOUND philosopher has remarked, that "knowledge is power." The dominion of man over other animals, is established and maintained by superior intelligence;—and the relative influence of individuals and of nations, is principally attributable to the advances which they have made in intellectual improvement, and to the acquisition of liberal and useful knowledge. The nations of antiquity which have acted the most conspicuous parts in the great drama of the world, have been indebted for their achievements to mental rather than to corporeal prowess;—and those distinguished personages who have towered in gigantic height above the subjected multitude, have gathered their most verdant wreaths in the fields of intellectual labour. Nor is the fact different in relation to modern times. The real glory of France and England is, at this day, less dependent on their fleets and armies, than on those venerable institutions of learning which insure growth and vigour to youthful talents, and excite the admiration of surrounding nations.

In our own country, most things which are either intrinsically or relatively excellent are in a state of progression;—but in many particulars we have not as yet arrived at national manhood. The science of government is probably better understood, and its principles more accurately defined, than any other; but in those institutions which are requisite to a truly liberal and classical education, we fall far short of the perfection attained by many of the nations of the old world. We have few if any literary establishments which, as it respects funds, libraries, apparatus, professorships, or the course of studies prescribed and pursued, can compare with those of a secondary order in Europe. We are far from acknowledging by these remarks, that we deserve to be treated with that *literary contempt* which has been liberally awarded us by a host of transatlantic writers. With as little of the spirit of national partiality or antipathy as actuates most bosoms, we are induced to believe, that there is no deficiency either in our genius, institutions or attainments, which is not the result of our recent organization, or the freedom of our constitution.—Perhaps many centuries may elapse, and much treasure must certainly be expended, before an EDINBURGH or an OXFORD can be reared on the Western Continent. While we look forward with cheering hope, we are

bound to pursue those measures which will hasten our elevation to the highest point of national improvement.

The appropriations which have already been made for the support of literary institutions of different ranks in our country—colleges, academies and common schools—are by no means proportionate to our national wealth, or adequate to the exigencies of our increasing population. The features of an illiberal and contracted policy are too visibly impressed upon many acts of legislation which have for their avowed, and ostensible object the promotion of literature, science and the liberal arts. But it is not yet too late to rectify former errors; and a judicious and decisive step at this crisis, may place all the States of the Union on elevated ground, and secure their institutions of learning against a liability of future embarrassment. It is only to give to the vast resources now at our disposal a proper destination, and in one century our country may be as distinguished for learning as for freedom. This may be the favoured spot where the human mind shall attain its tallest growth, and produce its richest fruit.

In these remarks we have had our eye upon a "REPORT, relative to appropriations of Public Land for the purposes of Education, made to the Senate of Maryland, January 30, 1821." The *Resolutions* appended to this Report, have already been the subject of some discussion, and will, doubtless, hereafter excite a more deep and general interest. The first resolution asserts, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union; and the second, That the States in whose favour Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other States. The two remaining resolutions make it the duty of his Excellency the Governor of Maryland to transmit copies of the Report, &c. to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to lay the same before their respective Houses; and likewise to the Governors of the several States, soliciting them to communicate said documents to their respective legislatures for their co-operation. A decision must be made by the general and state governments upon the important points contained in these resolutions. By the Legislature of New York they have already been rejected; and by those of Virginia and Connecticut they have been adopted. For the final decision we feel a deep solicitude, and its consequences will affect the remotest parts of our country, and extend to the latest ages of our national existence. We confidently believe that a more important question of internal policy never called for the calm and dispassionate investigation of our country—and strange to tell, it has as yet excited less interest and speculation in the State of Georgia, than the comparatively trivial inquiry, who shall be our next Governor?—or even who shall be elected a County Representative?

We are thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the sentiments advanced in the Report and Resolutions referred to above. It is a well known fact, that several of the old States which engaged in the Revolutionary War, embraced within their nominal limits vast tracts of waste and unappropriated lands. The charters of at least five states extended westwardly to the Pacific ocean, and others far beyond their present territorial boundaries. A question arose before the termination of that war which established our independence, whether the right of property in these lands should be vested in the United States or in the individual States which claimed them by their charters. In process of time this question was definitely settled. The jurisdiction over this territory was acquired by the united effort of all the States:—and it was to "THE UNITED STATES" that Great Britain, by the treaty of peace in 1783, relinquished all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof. The claims of individual States were one after another relinquished, till the United States acquired a title "unquestioned and unquestionable," to all the public lands as far west as the Mississippi. Louisiana was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars, and this sum, as well as the whole amount which has been expended to extinguish Indian claims, was furnished by the Treasury of the United States. These facts are matter of public history, and establish the common interest of all the States in the public land. On these points the Report is, in our estimation, very conclusive. "So far, therefore, as acquisition of public lands has been made by purchase, it has been at the common expense; so far as it has been by war, it has been by the common force; and so far as it has been made by cessions from individual States, it has been upon the ground expressly stipulated in most of the acts or deeds of cession, that the lands should be considered, to use the words of the act passed for that purpose, by the State which made the largest cession, 'as a common fund, for the use and benefit of such of the States as have become, or shall become, mem-

bers of the confederation or federal alliance of said States, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose, and for neither use or purpose whatsoever.'

So far as these lands have been sold, and the proceeds received into the public treasury, and indeed, so far as their avails have been appropriated for *national* and not for *state* purposes, so far have ALL the states enjoyed a just and proportionate share of the benefit. But from this *common fund*, large appropriations have been made for the support of colleges, academies and common schools, in some of the States and not in others. It was perfectly natural in Congress in organizing a new State or Territory, to make certain reservations for the purposes mentioned above: but to us it appears strange indeed, that it never occurred to our national government, that they were applying the joint property of all the states to the exclusive benefit of *individual* States;—and that the principles of equity and justice required a proportionate appropriation in favour of all the members of the Union. It is of no avail to say, that the public lands devoted to the promotion of learning were embraced within the geographical limits of the several States and Territories in whose favour the appropriations were made. The exclusive title to these lands was vested in the United States, and it was an express stipulation, that they should be considered as a *common fund for the use and benefit of all the members of the compact, both new and old*. Nearly THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars have been given, from the national fund, to eight States and two Territories for the promotion of learning, while sixteen States which are equal proprietors of the public lands, and which consequently have an equal right to their proportionate share, have received no appropriation for literary institutions whatever. To equalize the operation of this system, already commenced, these States ought to receive between eighteen and nineteen millions of dollars. Rising two millions and a half would fall to the share of the State of Georgia. This estimate of the sums yet due to the excluded States, is founded on the number of acres which they respectively contain, a principle of calculation expressly recognized in the appropriations, already made.

Congress ought not to hesitate to perform this act of justice towards those States which have as yet derived no individual benefit from the sales of public lands; which have from this quarter no literary fund for the use and glory of ages yet unborn. The unappropriated lands belonging to the United States were estimated in 1813, at Four Hundred Millions of acres, which, at a moderate calculation, were worth eight hundred millions of dollars. A very small proportion of this would extinguish the claims in question.

His subject will probably be referred to the Legislature of our State during the next session, and it appears to us highly important, that it should be made the topic of free and liberal discussion. The editors of newspapers may do much to enlighten the public mind, and prepare the way for the triumph of justice by the establishment of our claim as State upon a fair and equitable proportion of the common property of the Union. We confidently hope that his Excellency the Governor will make this business an object of prominent recommendation to the ensuing Legislature, and that such measures will be adopted as will insure to GEORGIA and the other excluded States an equal participation in the blessings which result from a liberal and judicious disposition of the public funds. Should the principles expressed in the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland be supported, and the contemplated appropriations for the establishment of schools, academies and colleges be obtained, we venture to affirm, that no nation under heaven would be more liberally and permanently furnished with the means of intellectual culture; and we may, without the aid of inspiration, safely predict, that the salutary influence of this measure would continue to operate till the pillars of our political system shall fall, and the last vestige of our national existence be blotted out forever.

The publishers of a certain book, in Connecticut, advertised it for sale, price so much in boards. A farmer, desirous of purchasing a copy, and having a saw mill on his place, loaded his wagon with boards, and proceeded to the publisher, a journey of several miles. Upon receiving the copy, he pointed to the wagon as containing the pay for it, to the surprise and great diversion of the book-seller and by-standers. The countryman, boards and all, had to retrace his steps, without being accompanied by the wished for book.

Hume commenced a poetical effusion, thus:

"Goddidatfirstmakemanupright—but HE,"

To which another poet added:

"Woudsurehavecontinuedso—but SHE."

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

From the Norfolk Herald of Aug. 15.

In the schr. Emeline, from Martinique, came passengers Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, who went out with the colony of colored people to the coast of Africa, from this port, in January last. They left Sierra Leone the 16th of June, in an English vessel, bound to Barbadoes, whence they proceeded to Martinique to procure a passage to the United States. The agents of the colony had succeeded in purchasing from the natives a tract of land, between 30 and 40 miles square, to leeward of Sierra Leone, and about 5 or 6 degrees of N. latitude. The situation was believed to be very favorable for the contemplated settlement, and as healthy as any spot along the coast—the land fertile, and supplying abundance of good water. The colony were to take possession of their new territory immediately after the rainy season. We learn that the colonists had generally been healthy, and were perfectly satisfied with their prospects. One of them has returned with Mr. Bacon, but will accompany him back on his return to Africa—of the precise period of which, we are not informed.

Mr. Bacon and his lady had both suffered from ill health, which, as we understand, was the principal cause of their return to the U. States.

Another of the Alligator's prizes, in charge of Midshipman Hossack, has been recaptured by the prisoners, who, being allowed to come upon deck, for the benefit of fresh air, rose upon the prize crew. She was carried to Cayenne, where the Americans were treated as privateersmen, nor could the public authorities be convinced that they belonged to the United States' service, but sent them off as prisoners to Martinique, to be conveyed to the United States in a French ship of war.

It was apprehended that another prize to the Alligator had been retaken, as she was seen by the vessel in which Mr. Bacon left Sierra Leone, returning towards the coast.

It is evident, from the recapture of two (and possibly three) of the Alligator's prizes, that the naval force employed by our government for the suppression of the Slave Trade is not adequate to the purpose. Small vessels, it is true, are indispensable; but they cannot carry men enough to put a sufficient prize crew on board of every vessel they capture; therefore it would perhaps be advisable to send a sloop of war and a schooner in company.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

From the National Intelligencer.

Information has been received in this city, by the way of Martinique, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of France has paid the debt of nature.

This event took place on the 6th of May, at the Island of St. Helena—dissection being made of his body, the cause of his death was discovered to be a cancer in the pylorus, (scirpus pylorus), which seemed to have been long forming itself, but whose progress should have been stopped by the dilatation of the liver as the cancer increased.

His remains have been buried in a romantic situation, forming a part of the grounds of Longwood, and previously chosen by himself.

His obsequies were attended with all military honors. His corpse was exposed upon a state bed, and was visited by all classes of the population of St. Helena.

Two British men of war were dispatched to carry to England the news of this event. The last of those vessels touched at the Island of Ascension on the 21st of May, and the Com. Sir George Collier, left that island on the 27th of the same month with H. B. M. ship Tartar.

BOSTON, AUG. 9.—The sea serpent was seen yesterday about half past 12 o'clock, by the officers, crew and passengers of the schr. Cash, Capt. Beal, from Bowdoinham. He was first seen by Mr. Asa B. Higgin, a passenger, about 1½ miles N. E. of the Graves, moving towards Nantucket; his motion was slow, and apparently playful, with his head raised from the water about three feet. The circumference of the animal was about the size of a common barrel; his head shaped like that of a horse, and the protuberances on his back were about six feet apart. The sail of the schr. was taken in, and the serpent kept in distinct view more than 30 minutes:—his length appeared about 60 feet, but having no glass on board it could not be ascertained with certainty.

To these facts capt. Beal, Mr. Sampson, the mate, and Mr. Higgin, are ready to testify, and authorize this statement.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

BELLEFONTE, (PA.) AUG. 4.—On Wednesday last, the steeple of the court house, in this borough, was struck with lightning, and only prevented from being destroyed by the circumstance of its having a rod suspended from it, on the principle laid down by Franklin. The conductor was identified with an iron rod connected with the steeple, on the top of which iron rod

was a small cedar ball. On this ball the discharge first fell, grinding it into dust, without injuring the house, until it reached the place where the rod terminated, which was unfortunately broken off a few feet from the ground. The lower end hung directly opposite one of the windows of the house, and the iron connected with the shutters and frame, served to conduct the electric fluid to the wall, through which a part of it entered directly under the window frame, making a considerable breach on its escape, in the inner part of the wall. Another portion of it passed down the outside of the wall, and from thence on to the bodies of a considerable number of sheep, killing eight of them, and injuring several more.

Had the conductor not been broken, but the lower end rested on the earth, as it first did, the house would not have been injured in the smallest degree, nor a sheep hurt. We consider this circumstance as a convincing practical demonstration of the safety of houses, from the effects of lightning, that have conductors affixed to them, and goes to confirm Franklin's theory in a positive degree.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 8.
Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, as a party of sailors, shipped for a vessel lying in Hampton Roads, were proceeding down in a boat to go on board, one of them leaped into the river, while they were passing Fort Norfolk, apparently with the intention of drowning himself, but soon after reappeared above the water some distance astern of the boat. His messmates instantly put about and rowed towards him, upon which he uttered a loud laugh, and again plunged beneath the water, from which he was never seen to rise again. His name was James More, and he was a native of Yarmouth, (Eng.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN. AUG. 7.
An extraordinary occurrence.—Four children, from 3 to 5 years of age, were found lying in the yard of their parents on the 29th July, 1821, out of their senses and appeared to be distracted. They would fight and bite themselves, like mad dogs. The doctor was immediately sent for. He gave physic; it was like not to operate; he repeated until he gave them about ten doses. It then operated; after an examination it was found that they had discharged a few jimpson seed, and on further examination it was found where they had broken open the jimpson box and eat the seed. They continued delirious for about six hours, and some about twenty-four, and then recovered their right state of mind and their common state of health shortly after.—*Register*.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 17.
The Franklin, 74, Commodore Stewart, now riding at her anchors off the Battery, excites the wonder and admiration of the assembled thousands who visit one of the handsomest promenades in the world.—This elegant ship will soon take her departure on a three years' cruise, and we understand that several of the first men in the different sciences will form a part of the expedition, their objects being merely for discovery and improvement. Nothing, perhaps, ultimately, will reward more to the honor and interest of this country than the facilities afforded by government for the improvement of the navy, and the arts and sciences.—*Gazette*.

LAUDANUM.
PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 7.—It seems almost as necessary to keep the public alive to the dangers incident to the use of this medicine, as it is to acquaint them with the many serious accidents which occur from the indiscreet use of *Fire Arms*. About six o'clock in the afternoon of last Tuesday, a child in Lombard street, six weeks old, being indisposed in its bowels, a woman who was sitting with its mother recommended two drops of laudanum. The mother hesitated, but was persuaded to adopt the remedy recommended. A little water was put in a tea spoon, and the laudanum dropped in and given to the child. The consequence was, the child died in about six hours. We have been unable to ascertain whether the laudanum was dropped with care, but we think it probable it was. The dose was too large for so young a child, but if the laudanum had been fresh from the Druggist's, it is not probable it would have been attended with fatal consequences. It is a fact which ought to be impressed upon every one who ever uses or administers laudanum, that when it has been laid away for sometime, the spirit evaporates and the opium concentrates, that two drops from the bottom of a phial, which has been permitted to evaporate, will be equal to twenty drops just got from the Druggist's.

St. Louis.—This town, which has in a few years sprung up from the wilderness, is acquiring great commercial importance. It is said that a bustle constantly prevails in the arrivals and departures of steam-boats; one of which was about to leave that place for New-Orleans, with a cargo of furs and peltries, valued at \$50,000, besides 100,000 lbs. of lead. The Missouri Fur Company are now fitting out an expedition for the Missouri mountains and the head waters of the river Colorado. There are, it is said, ninety steam-boats on the Mississippi.—*National Advocate*.



SALISBURY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from a gentleman in the Forks did not come to hand in time for the present paper. We will examine it, and if consistent with our rules, it shall appear in our next.

"Billy Radicle" is under consideration; but our present opinion is, that there is in the picture too great a resemblance to another, to call it original. New names and words do not always denote new ideas.

"The Farmers' Club" will favor us with one or two numbers more, before we come to a decision.

Western College.

On Wednesday, 29th of August, the Trustees of the Western College met at Lincolnton, agreeably to appointment. The Rev. Dr. J. M'Fee was chosen President, Col. Thos. G. Polk Secretary, and Maj. Lawson Henderson Treasurer.

After transacting considerable preliminary business, the Trustees proceeded to ballot for the location of the College; and after numerous ballottings, a site on the town commons of LINCOLNTON, offered by the citizens of the town, was made choice of. The Board adjourned at a late hour.

Thursday, August 30.—On motion of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Resolved, 1st, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees be, and they hereby are, presented to all those associations and individuals who, by donations or subscriptions, have contributed to the funds of the Western College.

Resolved, 2d, That it is with peculiar emotion the Board of Trustees contemplate the fair daughters of our country, both in their associated and individual capacities, in the train of the benefactors of our infant institution.

Resolved, 3d, That all contributors to the funds of the College shall have their names, and the sums respectively contributed, committed to suitable record, and deposited in the archives of the College.

Resolved, 4th, That if any individual or family shall contribute sufficient to support a professorship, the said professorship shall forever be called by his or their name.

It was also Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees be presented to all those who have offered sites for the Western College.

The Board elected Gen. Joseph Graham, Rev. J. Mushatt, and J. F. Brevard, Esq. Trustees, in place of the Rev. J. Culpepper, the Rev. C. A. Storke, and J. Nesbet, Esq. who declined acting as Trustees.

The Board also elected eleven additional Trustees, viz: J. Fullenwider, Esq. R. Williamson, Esq. Rev. J. Hill, A. Hoyl, Esq. Col. J. Hoke, Rev. H. Queen, Rev. J. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, Maj. R. W. Smith, Col. William W. Erwin, and Gen. E. Jones.

It was Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees be on the 2d Wednesday of February.

Col. Thomas G. Polk having resigned, Mr. V. M'Fee was elected Secretary of the Board.

On motion, Resolved, That the Secretary pro tem. be authorised to select such parts of the minutes of this Board as, in his discretion, may be interesting to the public, and communicate the same to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, for publication.

By order of the Board.

R. H. BURTON, Sec. pro tem.

The location of the Western College is now settled—and, we rejoice to say, settled in apparent harmony. We were present at the meeting of the Trustees; and from the multiplicity of interests and views that seemed at first to exist among them with respect to the location, there was reason to fear that it would not be settled without creating disappointments and heartburnings that would not easily be allayed. We witnessed the great interest that was manifested, and the talents that were displayed, during a long discussion on the eligibility of different counties for the site of the College; and we witnessed, during the numerous ballottings that took place, the hopes and fears that alternately enlivened and depressed the expectations of the Trustees....and we confess we were inclined to augur rather unpropitiously of their future unanimity and success; but after the question of location was settled, they magnanimously sacrificed their private feelings and interests to the general welfare of the Institution, and cordially united in adopting measures best calculated to carry it into successful operation.

Some of the Trustees were disappointed, whose great exertions and liberality in favor of the College would naturally entitle them to success in their wishes; but we believe, from our partial knowledge of those gentlemen, that they are possessed of too noble and generous dispositions to be induced to withdraw their influence, their talents and their wealth from the institution, for a small disappointment.

The subscriptions to the funds of the College have been liberal; but it is to be regretted that a considerable portion of them are conditional. The funds actually at the command of the Trustees now, are not very large; it is believed, how-

ever, that they will be doubled before the annual meeting of the Trustees on the second Wednesday of February; after which, it is expected, contracts for building will be entered into; in the mean time every exertion will be used to augment the funds, by soliciting donations, subscriptions, &c.

EDUCATION.

We invite the attention of those gentlemen who are to compose our next General Assembly,—and of all who feel any interest in the subject, and what man can be indifferent?—to an article in this week's paper (under the above head) from the MISSIONARY, a most ably edited paper, published at Mount Zion, Ga. It is a subject interesting to all the old states, but to some more than others. Whether the old states shall receive the same proportion of the public lands that the new states have severally received, is a question in the decision of which North-Carolina should feel a most lively and deep interest. Our present college is now languishing for the want of funds; and a new one is about starting into existence, with no other means of support, no other hope of success, than the liberality of individuals; and the elementary schools, which our constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to establish, and to provide with teachers at the public expense, are nowhere to be found! And why? The want of funds, can be the only answer.

But if the object of the Maryland resolutions be attained, we shall at once be put in possession of about one million of acres of public land, which, at a very moderate computation, will be worth one million of dollars. This would enable us to endow our colleges richly, and to create a fund for the support of common schools, which would secure to our posterity to the end of time, that best of all terrestrial blessings, a CULTIVATED MIND.

There can be little doubt that all the old states, except New-York, will adopt the Maryland resolutions; if so, the object is accomplished. At least, we can see no reason why any state, new or old, should be opposed to them. New-York may feel herself above receiving even her just dues; she may have funds sufficient to complete her Grand Canal, (enough, of itself, to immortalize her name,) and to provide liberally and adequately for the general diffusion of knowledge among her citizens; but other states are not thus favored: they feel their inability (letting alone roads, canals, &c.) to provide as they wish,

and as the wants of the community require, for the support of education, both in the higher and lower branches: And they will not readily believe, that a state, as intelligent and patriotic as New-York, will stand in the way of their being placed in a situation which shall elevate them above want. These resolutions will probably be laid before our General Assembly at its next session; and there cannot, we should think, be the least doubt of their unanimous adoption.

ROADS.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in South-Carolina, to a member of the Rowan Agricultural Society, has been communicated to us for publication:

"Those who understand their value, will view with great satisfaction the formation of Agricultural Societies in any district, and more especially in those, which, growing large quantities of bread stuff, depend on its advantageous sale for their profit. Such, sir, is the situation of Rowan, Mecklenburg, &c. in which a Society is just organized.

"A question naturally arises as to the manner in which an abundant crop is to be distributed, when produced? Will you first excite the hopes of the husbandman, by informing him how he is to make his land fertile and his labor productive, and then crush them by a discovery that he has either no market, or such a one as shall absorb one-third of his produce in its conveyance thereto? This is the case in some districts; and from what does it arise? the want of Roads. For instance: it is understood, that at this moment there is plenty of corn, flour, &c. in the great provision districts of North-Carolina;—here, it is altogether different. At Charleston, northern corn is ever cheap; and the contributions levied on South-Carolina by the middle and eastern states are tremendously heavy, amounting to a sum that would enrich the frontier counties of the two states, if they had but a Road to Market. For years have their respective citizens been deceived as to the true remedy for this evil; and there have been more money and time (for, as Dr. Franklin has well observed, "time is money,") expended on Rivers, than would have paid for a paved Road from the northern line of

"I hope I may not be deemed dogmatical, in thus boldly asserting that communities so enlightened, have been so long in error. I can only appeal to experience, and to the nature of the traffic carried on by the small farmers in their wagons.

"But how is the remedy for this gross misconception of the legitimate correction of the evil, to be discovered? I reply—in the efforts of the Press. Instead of ingenious essays, tending to prove the necessity of opening channels of communication, their columns are crowded with matter useless, if not offensive; a ridiculously sedulous attention to European affairs, or regulations of the cabinets of foreign powers. Indeed, in this country, it is free in the eye of the law; but not so in the eye of its proprietors. This proprietor holds a share in a River Navigation; that, in a Steam Boat; another, supposing that two towns cannot flourish at one and the same time, fancies his own may be injured; and like a Scottish landholder, to whom some merchants proposed to build on his property, we are told that too easy a communication with the sea coast will ruin all the intermediate places. I have heard this sentiment from merchants of this town; and there is nothing the traders dread like free intercourse. It will ill accord with extortion and exorbitant charges: it will rescue the small farmer from their merciless fangs. The poor Scotchman dreaded the advance in the price of eggs and the introduction of the London fashions by the mail coaches,—morally speaking, a much more legitimate cause of alarm than that of our inland traders.

"I hailed with satisfaction the establishment of a Press in Salisbury. * * * I had long thought on the subject; and in the course of the last winter, I sent a communication to the editor. He was obliging enough to insert it. Its contents will develop my views as to the important situation occupied by Salisbury; a situation, under a commonly good system of Roads, by far the most commanding in the Southern States. To the paper itself I beg to refer you. It is to be found in the Western Carolinian of the 30th January, 1821."

The following is the population of the several counties in this State, as published by the late census, as published in the Raleigh Star. This abstract is much more acceptable, had the precise distinction been made between the whites and blacks. We shall be able to do this, however, when the census is officially published at Washington.

Anson	12,534	Johnson	9,607
Ash	4,335	Lenoir	6,799
Buncombe	10,542	Lincoln	18,147
Burke	13,411	Mecklenburg	16,895
Beaufort	9,850	Martin	6,320
Bladen	7,276	Moore	7,128
Bertie	10,805	Montgomery	8,693
Brunswick	5,480	Northampton	13,242
Camden	6,347	Nash	8,185
Cumberland	14,446	New-Hanover	10,866
Currinck	1,098	Onslow	7,016
Carteret	5,609	Orange	23,492
Columbus	3,912	Pitt	10,001
Chatham	12,661	Pasquotank	8,008
Chowan	6,464	Person	9,029
Craven*	13,394	Perquimons	6,857
Cabarrus	7,248	Rutherford	11,351
Caswell	13,252	Rockingham	11,474
Duplin	9,744	Richmond	7,537
Edgecombe	13,276	Randolph	11,331
Franklin	9,741	Robeson	8,205
Guildford	14,511	Rowan	26,009
Granville	18,222	Surry	12,320
Gates	6,837	Stokes	14,033
Green	4,533	Sampson	8,908
Hyde	4,967	Tyrrell	4,319
Halifax	17,337	Wayne	9,049
Hertford	7,712	Wake	20,102
Haywood	4,073	Washington	3,986
Iredell	13,071	Warren	11,158
Jones	5,216	Wilkes	9,967

Total, 668,829

* The return from Craven is not altogether complete; yet the statement of the population of that county as it now stands, is believed to be nearly correct.

Population of the principal towns, included in the aggregate amount of the counties in which they are situated, viz :

NEW BERN. WILMINGTTON.

Whites	1,475	Whites	1,098
Slaves	1,920	Slaves	1,433
Free colored	268	Free colored	102

3,663 2,633

FAYETTEVILLE. EDEAVTON.

Whites	1,918	Whites	634
Slaves	1,337	Slaves	860
Free colored	277	Free colored	67

1,561

RALEIGH. WASHINGTON.

Whites	1,177	Whites	474
Slaves	1,320	Slaves	517
Free colored	177	Free colored	43

2,674 1,684

We regret, says the New-York American, to announce the death of Mr. John Scudder, the proprietor of the American Museum, who expired this morning, in the 45th year of his age.

Perhaps no institution of the kind in the United States, has excited greater admiration, both of citizens and foreigners, than the museum of Mr. Scudder. His zeal in collecting the various curiosities afforded by the mineral and animal kingdoms, could be surpassed only by the skill with which he arranged them. He has delighted the eye of taste at the same

time that he has presented an innocent enjoyment for our youth, and supplied the most interesting subjects for speculation to the philosopher and the sage.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NOTICE.—That application will be made, at the next General Assembly, to divide the county of Rowan.

Should this not succeed, application will be made to procure the establishment of Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, with all the rights, powers, and privileges of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions within this state;—one of said courts to be located within the limits known as the Forks of the Yadkin; the other in that section of the county lying north of the main Yadkin river, within said county, known as the Lexington side of the river.

August 21, 1821.



MARRIED,

In Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, Mr. Daniel McRee, to Miss Jane Wedington.

Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become necessary to expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS, Executors.

WM. J. WILSON, Executors.

Lincoln County, N. C.

July 19, 1821. 1015

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.

E. PEARSON, Executrix.

August 24, 1821. 64s

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co., July 3, 1821. 57

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the tenth, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, or to the Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same.

No claim whatever shall be admitted, unless strictly brought forward agreeably to law, as I have been imposed on very much by an artful, designing man, to whom I gave too much indulgence—not ignorantly, but inadvertently.

ROBERT STUART, Adm'r.

August 28, 1821. 2wt66

Notice.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



FROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Stanzas on visiting a scene of childhood.
I came to the place of my birth, and said, The friends of my youth, where are they? And Echo answered, "Where are they?"

Two years had elapsed since I gaz'd on the scene, Which my fancy still rob'd in its freshness of green;

The spot, where a school-boy, all thoughtless I stray'd,

By the side of the stream in the gloom of the shade.

I thought of the friends who had roan'd with me there,

When the sky was so blue and the flowers were so fair;

All scatter'd, all sunder'd, by mountain and wave,

And some in the cold silent womb of the grave.

I thought of the green banks that circled around,

With wild flowers, with sweet briar and eglantine crown'd;

I thought of the river all stirless and bright

As the face of the sky on a blue summer night.

And I thought of the trees under which we had strayed,

Of the broad leafy boughs with their coolness of shade;

And I hop'd, though disfigur'd, some token to find Of the names and the carvings, impressed on the rind.

All eager I hasten'd the scene to behold, Blended sacred and dear by the feelings of old,

And I deem'd that, unalter'd, my eyes should explore

This refuge, this haunt, this elysium of yore!

"Twas a dream—not a token or trace could I view

Of the names that I lov'd, of the trees that I knew;

Like the shadows of night at the dawning of day,

Like a tale that is told—they had vanish'd away!

And methought the lone river that murmur'd along,

Was more dull in its musick, more sad in its song,

Since the birds that had nestled and warbled above,

Had all fled from its banks at the fall of the grove.

I paused—and the moral came home to my heart,

Behold, how of earth all the glories depart!

Our visions are baseless—our hopes but a gleam,

Our staff but a reed, and our life but a dream!

Then, oh! let us look—let our prospects allure, To scenes that can fade not, to realms that endure,

To glories, to blessings, that triumph sublime,

Or the blightings of Change, and the ruins of Time!

ON THE DARK SOUTH HERALD.

THERE'S NOT ONE TRUE IN SEVEN.
The following parody on one of Moore's perhaps best melodies, was whispered in the ear of a friend by a gentleman entering a ball-room.

These girls are all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
Their smiles of joy, their tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow;

There's not one true in seven.

And false the flash of Beauty's eye,
As fading hues of even;
And love and laughter—all a lie;
And hope's awakened, but to die—

There's not one true in seven.

Poor mushrooms of a sunny day!—
Yet bloom and be forgiven,
For life's at best a show.—Away,
Dull drowsy Thought!—I'll join the gay,
And romp with all the seven.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

A PEDANT,

Is a dwarf a scholar, that never outgrows the mode and fashion of the school, where he should have been taught. He wears his little learning unmade up, puts it on before it was half finished, without pressing or smoothing. He studies and uses words with the greatest respect possible, merely for their own sakes, like an honest man, without any regard of interest, as they are useful and serviceable to things; and among those he is kindest to strangers, (like a civil gentleman,) that are far from their own country, and most unknown. He collects old sayings and ends of verses, as antiquaries do old coins, and is as glad to produce them upon all occasions. He has sentences ready lying by him for all purposes, though to no one, and talks of authors as familiarly as of his fellow collegiates. He handles arts and sci-

ences like those, that can play a little upon an instrument, but do not know whether it be in tune or not. He converses by the book; and does not talk, but quote. If he can but screw in something, that an ancient writer said, he believes it to be much better than if he had something of himself to the purpose. He is worse than one that is utterly ignorant, as a cock that sees a little fight worse than one that is stark blind. He speaks in a different dialect from other men, and much affects forced expressions, forgetting that hard words, as well as evil ones, corrupt good manners. If he professes physic, he gives his patients sound hard words for their money, as cheap as he can afford; for they cost him money and study too, before he came by them, and he has reason to make as much of them as he can.

BUTLER.

WONDERFUL.

From a Utica, N. Y. paper.

There is not, perhaps, on earth, a more wonderful scene, than in the town of Trenton, county of Oneida and State of New-York—a scene that comprises at once the pleasing, the beautiful, the grand, the solemn, the majestic, the sublime, the awful, the tremendous—all that can command the delight, the transport, the admiration, the awe, and the astonishment of the mind. Other stupendous miracles of nature, the Falls of Niagara, the Funza of the Andes, the Pistill Rhaidr of North Whales, &c. &c. &c. have been sounded in the trumpet of fame, attracted the attention, received the visits, and gratified the curiosity of the traveller: But the more wonderful cataract of Trenton, though only two miles from the village of Oldenbarneveld, which is on the great Post Road from Albany to Sackett's Harbor, has, because never duly announced to the public, been passed by thousands, who have journeyed from the city of New-York and other more distant parts, in order to witness the Falls of Niagara, and who would even have renewed their journey to Trenton, had they been apprised of that extraordinary combination of curiosity and wonder with which that cataract is attended. It is unjust that so interesting an exhibition of nature should remain longer in obscurity, and the curious traveller be defrauded of that enchanting gratification, which it never fails to afford its visitors.

It is however vain to attempt a description with the pen. Even the inspiration of the poet must prove unsuccessful in leading the imagination to comprehend the reality. Suffice it to say, that, as wonderful as the celebrated Falls of Niagara are, those who have visited both, have given preference to the cataract at Trenton: which, though it does not oppress and stun the senses with its appalling thunder, nor can boast of the waters of all the lakes descending in a sheet of 150 feet perpendicular, yet extends its diversified scenery between two and three miles with several lofty falls, perpendicular and acute, beautiful, grand and sublime. They are the falls of East-Canada Creek. The river has worn down its bed of limestone more than a hundred feet—has hewn out the lofty sides in various phantastic forms—presenting elevated towns—fortified castles, and grand amphitheatres, the pendant roof of overhanging mountains, concave and convex curvatures in geometrical order, that now welcome the descending stream, now turn the mad torrent from its course, and force it upon opposite rocks. On a level with its waters, and windings at its side, the visitor is furnished with a smooth pavement, from which the river has retired for his accommodation, sometimes retreating twenty or thirty feet, that the large party may walk abreast, then crowding them into small platoons, then compelling them to march Indian file, then forcing them to climb the side rocks, to creep round over hanging projections, when it suddenly opens upon them a most stupendous and enchanting scenery, where more than can be described arrests the astonished eye—where the cloud towering hemlock with other evergreens, crowding to the verge, from a station of 150 feet aloft, bend over their tall heads, and reach forward their branches to witness the wonders beneath, conspiring, by their verdure contrasted to native rocks, to embellish with a beauteous charm the superb majesty of the grand exhibition. But why am I insensibly led to paint what nature alone is here able to display. I will only add, that amidst its great variety of curiosities are petrifactions of di-

vers animals, which thousands of years have sported and swam together in this once yielding element, now converted to adamant—among which are fish of several sorts and dimensions, from nine inches to four feet in length, lying horizontally in the different strata of solid rock, 50 or 100 feet below the general surface. He who visits this wonderful scenery, will desire to visit it again; and those to whom it had been described, confess, uno ore, that the half was not told them.

POLAR SEAS.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

The Annuary, published by the Bureau of Longitude, in Paris, contains an article on the polar seas, which comprises some interesting details. It appears, from observations, that in Behring's Strait the currents are all directed towards the north; and that, on the contrary, those in Davis's Strait run towards the south—whence it is concluded, that at the bottom of Baffin's bay there exists a communication with the Icy Sea, and that Greenland is completely divided from the continent of America; a point still unascertained.

Another very remarkable fact in the history of our globe, is the dissolution suffered by the mountains of ice which descend from the north of the Atlantic ocean, and which sometimes reach even the tropics before they are dissolved. These frequently occasion embarrassments to navigators, of which the following is an example:

On the 10th of January captain Dayment sailed from the coast of Newfoundland, and in the evening encountered several floating islands. On the following morning, at sun-rise, the ship was so completely enveloped in ice that there appeared no means of escape, even from the tops of the masts.

The ice, in its whole extent, rose about 14 feet above the surface of the waters; it drifted towards the south-east, and bore the ship along with it 29 successive days. On the 17th of February, captain Dayment, being then 300 miles east of Cape Race, in 44 deg. 37 min. north latitude, perceived an opening towards the south-east, and succeeded in disengaging himself. On the 19th of January to the 3d of February the brig made only 4 miles a day; but on the 3d of February to the 17th of the month, she rapidly increased her rate of a mile an hour. M. Dayment reports, that during the 29 days that this singular navigation lasted, he described near one hundred very extensive mountains of compact and bluish ice, such as sailors call Greenland ice.

There are also some interesting remarks on the declination of the needle, which is the angle formed by the direction of the needle with the meridian of the place. By accurate measurement, made on the 15th of October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, this angle was found equal to 22 deg. 16 min.; that is to say, the northern extremity of the needle, instead of being directly accurate towards the north, declined that quantity towards the west.

At Paris, in 1580, the declination was eastern, and equal to 11 deg. 30 min. In 1663 the needle pointed direct to the north. After remaining two years in that position, it gradually declined towards the west. In 1678 the western declination was already 1 deg. 30 min. and in 1818 it amounted to 22 deg. 26 min. It is observed, that the progressive declination of the needle towards the west has continually decreased, which seems to indicate that in some time it may become retrograde.

NEW CHRONOMETER.

FROM THE SARATOGA FARMER.

Since writing the article for this paper which notices some late experimental proofs of the perfection and accuracy of modern science, I have received a letter from an intelligent friend in England, concerning a newly invented Chronometer, that merits a place in that article. The Chronometer is an instrument for the exact measurement of time, which is of the first importance to navigators.

When Capt. Parry sailed on his voyage of discovery, the inventor of what he claims to be a new principle, a watch maker in London, sent several of these time-keepers on trial, for proof of accuracy. They were rectified to the true time at Greenwich, and on their return, after a long voyage in Polar seas, and an absence of 504 days, their mean error, on comparison with the observatory, was only one second and eight-tenths! This seems incredible; but he has sent me what would be deemed satisfactory evidence of the fact before any tribunal. He says the inventors, Messrs. Parkinson and Frodsham, sent the Chronometers at their own risk, in competition with 14 in all, and that the 'new principle' was fully and fairly tested. All the others were stopped or rendered useless, by the extreme severity of the frost. Capt. P. has now gone on a second voyage of discovery in the same regions, and relies on the new Chronometers for his reckoning. The former mean error did not amount to a half mile of distance. If all this be true, the discovery may be deemed highly important.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. BINHAN & WHITE:

In reading the communication of one of your respectable correspondents, on the laws prescribing the manner in which retailers' licenses shall be obtained, I was gratified to see a person of so exalted talents come forward for the express purpose of exposing a prevailing vice, and submitting an amendment to the present method of obtaining information of the qualification of applicants. And however different may be my ideas on the subject, from those of the writer, yet I think he merits the thanks of his fellow-citizens for his disinterested and able performance.

I am aware that there is a deficiency in the present mode of obtaining certificates of the respectability of persons applying for retailers' licenses; but I doubt whether the plan proposed would have the desired effect. In order to extirpate an evil, you must strike at the root; but I fear an adoption of the proposed alteration would no more than lop off one of the branches.

"Will Single" appears to suppose it much easier to give false parol evidence in open court, than to procure like written testimony. In this I presume he is not sufficiently acquainted with human nature, to be a proper judge. It is true he proposes that the certificate of three respectable persons shall be required; but what does this amount to? If the court at present receives the declaration of those who are not entitled to credit, or as "Will" suggests, no testimony at all, can it be expected they would be very particular as to the respectability of those giving the certificate?

But if "Will's" doctrine be correct, how deficient is the law on many important occasions: if truth, without a mixture of falsehood, is more certainly obtained in writing, than by the witness appearing in open court, how much expense and trouble would be saved by adopting "Will's" amendment on all litigated occasions. If "Will" should say that the obligation of an oath is imposed in the one case; I reply, so might it be legally done in the other; and would this not be a more advantageous alteration than the one proposed?

But as I fear nothing less than legislative interference will deprive "Will's little wasps" of their venom, I shall endeavour to point out the cause of the evil, in hopes that those who may have the public interest entrusted to their care, will lend their assistance in time of need. In this project I am aware that reformation must be progressive, believing that no man, or set of men, can at once put an entire stop to a growing evil of such magnitude, especially where their predecessors have so far mistaken the proper remedy.

In order, therefore, to discover the principal cause of the evil, we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of making the inquiry, who are the members of our county court, on what occasion, and under what circumstances, were they appointed members of that body?

In making this inquiry, it is not my intention to wound the feelings of those worthy Justices, who, anxious for the public good, devote much of their time and money to the service of their country; on the contrary, I applaud their patriotic exertions for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. But can we expect, under the existing circumstances, that a majority of the Justices should be men qualified to fill the office, either with credit to themselves, or advantage to the public? I think we cannot.

The common practice is, whenever an upstart, destitute of every necessary qualification to constitute a magistrate, wishes to be saluted with the appellation of 'Squire, he, in order to accomplish his design, is uncommonly active in electioneering schemes, dealing slander out plentifully to his enemies, and extolling the pretended virtues of his favourite to the skies, when, in all probability, the only circumstance that made the one his friend, was a promise of that office; or the other his foe, a conviction of his superior talents and patriotism. What are we to expect from such officers? Precisely such fruit as we see them bear, not only in authorizing the pests to society to retail spirituous liquors, but in every thing the law has made them Judges; yes, and in a thousand instances where their authority is self-created. How often do we see them taking cognizance of suits when jurisdiction exclusively belongs to the courts of Justice; and not unfrequent-

ly exercising authority delegated to no power on earth?

From this view of the subject, nothing advantageous can be expected until a sufficient inducement is held out to make the appointment worthy the acceptance of men of merit. This has hitherto been withheld, either from mistaken notions of policy, or from sinister motives in a few individuals. What, then, is the course we should pursue? Make the office of Justice of the Peace respectable, by appointing such men only, as are eminent for learning, talents, and piety: make it, at least, not expensive, by allowing a moderate compensation for services performed: dismiss a host of the ignorant, by compelling all who hold the office to keep a regular docket of their proceedings: invite the vicious to retire, by compelling them to give a duplicate from the docket whenever called on; depriving them of their opportunity, so much esteemed by some, of keeping secrets for their friends in certain cases. Persevere in this way for a few years, and I dare predict "Will's little wasps," and their zealous patrons, will sink into their native nothingness.

In writing this communication, my object is not to expose to contempt any individuals; but to bring into view the vices and the cause thereof, of a set of men, from whose misconduct originate a principal part of the evils in society.

A late number of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, relates a case of tetanus or lock-jaw, cured by a large quantity of tincture opium (laudanum) administered by mistake. An emulsion, consisting of two ounces and a half of laudanum and two drachms of camphorated spirit and as much ether, was intended to be rubbed on the breast by the table spoonful an hour, while a purgative electuary was at the same time to be given internally by the table spoonful. Through a mistake, the prescriptions were reversed, and a surprising cure was effected in a short time.

Religious.

THE PRAYER: A FABLE.

A Hermit, who was honored as a saint, while kneeling with his face bowed to the earth in pious meditation, was thus addressed by an Angel—"Do you not see that female in a nun's habit, who is prostrate at the foot of the crucifix offering up her prayers? while yonder city dame, with a smile on her countenance, is busily employed in making a gown? Pray tell me which of them is honoring the Deity? which of them is praying?" "Doubtless the one at the crucifix," said the Hermit. "You mistake," replied the Spirit, "she is praying only for form's sake, she is pious only with her lips, but the latter is employed in a real act of piety." "How can that be," rejoined the Hermit, "when she is occupied in making a profane garment?" "She is at work for a poor orphan," said the Spirit, and vanished.

Moral—It is not the saying of good things, but the performance of them, that renders us acceptable to Heaven.

Epistle of PUBLIUS LENTULUS, Pro-Consul, to the Roman Senate, describing the person of JESUS CHRIST.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS :

There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of Truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the color of a filbert fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is orient of color, somewhat curling and waving about his shoulders; in the midst of his head is a seam or partition of his head, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed; his beard thick, the color of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent; his eyes grey, clear, and quick—in reproving, terrible—in admonishing—courteous—in speaking, very modest and wise—in proportion of body, well shaped—none have seen him laugh; many have seen him weep—a man for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men.

The gamester, if he die a martyr to his profession, is doubly ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, leaves his earth to forfeit heaven.